

A¹ The present invention includes a device for monitoring and wirelessly transmitting a physiological pressure. The device includes a pressure transducer and a transmitter which is in operative communication with the transducer. The transmitter is adapted to broadcast a signal which is modulated by a transduced pressure. The transmitter is also adapted to limit the power of the signal so that the signal attenuates to a negligible value within a predetermined distance from the transmitter. Optionally, the invention may also include a receiver which receives a signal broadcast by the transmitter.

Please amend the last paragraph on page 4 of the Specification as follows:

A² The present invention can also include a method of monitoring and transmitting a physiological pressure. The method includes the steps of transducing the pressure and broadcasting a signal which is modulated by the transduced pressure. The method also includes the step of limiting the power of the broadcast signal so that the signal attenuates to a negligible value within a predetermined distance. The method can optionally include additional steps such as receiving the broadcast signal, recovering the pressure/sound from the received signal, and storing the measurement in a digital record.

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 6 of the Specification as follows:

A³ Figure 1 shows a bottom plan view of a wireless stethoscope 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Stethoscope 10 includes a diaphragm 12 and a bell 14. Diaphragm 12 is conventional. Diaphragm 12 is preferably comprised of plastic and operates in conjunction with a microphone to transduce sound waves into electrical signals. Any material which can transduce sound (or other physiological pressure) into an electric or magnetic signal, such as a piezoelectric material, could be used. Bell 14 is a conventional stethoscope bell. The sounds can include heart sounds, lung sounds, or bowel sounds.

Please amend the first full paragraph on page 8 of the Specification as follows:

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Preferably, the power of the broadcast signal is limited so that the signal will attenuate to a negligible value within a predetermined distance from the transmitter. As used throughout the present application, signal attenuation refers to the lessening in signal strength to at most a negligible value such that the signal cannot be effectively received by a corresponding or matching receiver. Figure 4 shows a schematic representation of this scheme. For a hospital setting, the transmission radius is preferably 15 feet or less, within 10 feet being ideal.

In the Claims

Kindly cancel claims 18-29, which the Examiner has previously restricted out of the application.

Please amend claims 1, 4, 7, and 10 as follows:

1. (Amended)

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A new wireless device for monitoring a physiological pressure having the advantages of limiting electromagnetic interference and consuming little power, comprising:
a housing for protecting the device;
a pressure transducer operatively attached to the housing; and
a transmitter in operative communication with the transducer and operatively attached to the housing, the transmitter adapted to broadcast a signal which is modulated by an output of the pressure transducer; and

a display secured to the housing and operatively connected to the pressure transducer for displaying a representation of an output from the pressure transducer.

The device of claim 1, further comprising:

a temperature sensor, wherein the transmitter is adapted to convey a signal which is modulated by outputs of both the pressure transducer and the temperature sensor, and wherein the